{THURSDAY, July 3.} # The New-Haven Gazette, {VOLUME III Number 26.}

AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE, FOR 1788.

When the LAWS give a full Scope to the People for the Expreſſion of their Sentiments, thoſe who govern cannot conceal from themſelves the diſagreeable Truths which reſound from all Sides. They are obliged to put up even with Ridicule; and the coarſeſt Jeſts are not always thoſe which give them the leaſt Uneaſineſs. Like the Lion in the Fable, they muſt bear the Blows of thoſe they deſpiſe the moſt; and they are, at length, ſtopped ſhort in their Career, and compelled to give up thoſe unjuſt Purſuits which they find to draw upon them, inſtead of that Admiration which is the propoſed End and Reward of their Labours, nothing but Mortification and Diſguſt.

DE LOLME, on the Britiſh Conſtitution.

NEW-HAVEN: Publiſhed by J. MEIGS,——Price Nine Shillings per Annum.

American Manufactures.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.

IT is with ſingular pleaſure that we can inform our cuſtomers of the progreſs of manufactures every week.

The PORTER made in this city, in the opinion of the beſt judges, is equal to the London Porter imported into America. This Porter ſells for 8/4, while the price of Engliſh Porter is 17/6 per dozen. Two hundred barrels of this Porter were lately exported from this city in one veſſel.

A WHITE-GLASS Manufactory has lately been ſet on foot in New-Jerſey, and the glaſs pronounced equal to the Engliſh white-glaſs. It is ſold in Front, above Arch-ſtreet, cheaper than the imported glaſs.

Should every inhabitant of the United States wear as much more of the manufactures of our country, than he uſed to do, as would amount to only twenty ſhillings a year, it would ſave three millions of pounds yearly to our country. A few pairs of cotton or thread ſtockings, or of worſted ſhoes, or a ſingle coat, or a few cotton waiſtcoats, would make up this trifling ſaving to each individual. The aggregate ſum would in a few years render America one of the richeſt countries in the world. It would build many hundred ſhips and houſes, eſtabliſh and promote many uſeful manufactures, and clear and improve many thouſand plantations, every year.

If, added to this ſaving in the articles that have been enumerated, every perſon whoſe buſineſs it was to ride on horſeback, together with all the boys between five and fourteen years of age, and all the ſervants in the United States, wore LEATHER BREECHES, manufactured in America, a ſum not much leſs than a million per year would be retained in our country.

The members of different parties, in foreign countries, have occaſionally been diſtinguiſhed by different or peculiar dreſſes. Suppoſe ſimilar diſtinctions ſhould be made between the *federal* and *antifederal* citizens of America. Let American made hats, ſhoes, buttons, breeches, ſtockings, &c. be worn by the FEDERALISTS. Let every thing that is eaten, or drank, or uſed in diet and furniture, that is made in America, be called FEDERAL. And further, let juſtice and patriotiſm be called FEDERAL virtues, and gold and ſilver FEDERAL money. By theſe means we ſhall incorporate our federal government in every idea of the mind, and blend it with every noble feeling of the heart.

The manufactures of America, ſays a correſpondent, certainly deſerve ſerious attention. No man doubts the propriety, and even the duty, of uſing ſuch articles as can be made here as low as they can be imported. Since the introduction of carding and ſpinning machines, it is found that jeans can be made ſo as to underſell thoſe imported from England, with the unavoidable charges of importation. Every public-ſpirited man is ſupplied with this article at the FACTORY, where the ſale is very rapid, and purchaſes have been made by every deſcription of the citizens of Pennſylvania, by the citizens of the adjacent ſtates, and by ſome foreigners of diſtinction. Another article adds our correſpondent, calls for the attention of the friends of American manufactures, and of every frugal man—THREAD, COTTON and WORSTED HOSIERY. Several gentlemen have made a careful and impartial examination of the ſtockings manufactured in this city, in Germantown, in the town and county of Lancaſter, Bethlehem, and Reading, and they find that the thread ſtockings made in Pennſylvania, and ſold generally at a dollar per pair, are of the ſame fineneſs with imported ſtockings which are ſold at 8/4 and 8/6. They alſo find that mixed ſtockings of thread and cotton, made in Pennſylvania, are ſold lower in proportion compared to thoſe of Great-Britain. Beſides this difference in price, it is a well known fact that three pair of Pennſylvania made ſtockings will wear longer than four pair of thoſe imported. There are now about 250 ſtocking looms in the different parts of the city and ſtate, each of which make, on a medium, one pair and a half of ſtockings every day. Theſe, deducting Sundays, will amount to 117,375 pair per annum, which, at 7/6 a pair, is £44015 12 6. The increaſe of wool and flax, the reduction of labor, proviſions and rents, the cultivation of cotton in the Southern ſtates, and, above all the uſe of machines to card, ſpin and twiſt cotton thread, will greatly promote this article, of which, at two pair to each perſon annually, the United States acquire a ſupply of near ſix millions of pairs—a capital domeſtic demand, certain, and ſteadily encreaſing with our population. The charges of importing heſiery, under the general impoſt of five per cent. will be twenty three per cent. excluſive of any profit to the importer or retailer. Should the adoption of the general government tempt any, either Americans or foreigners, to puſh manufactures here, this branch promiſes great profit, and will, no doubt, be among the firſt that will engage their attention.

LONDON, April 10.

Immediately after the approaching feaſt of the paſſover is celebrated, the Synagogue in Duke's Place is to be pulled down, and a more commodious, elegant and airy place of worſhip to be built, by con-

tract with the city ſurveyor, ſuch of the ſurrounding buildings as can be purchaſed are to be pulled down, and neat houſes erected, for the improvement of that filthy and diſgraceful neighbourhood——2000l. have been ſubſcribed, and the piety of one lady has contributed 4000l. more, with a generous promiſe, that if the building is compleated in her life time, ſhe will ſettle a further ſum on the premiſes forever. Five gentlemen are appointed to ſuperintend the buſineſs; to one of them, the late fortunate purchaſer of a policy at the Royal Exchange, is "neither a ſtranger nor a ſojurner." Therefore, the liberal contributions of the lucky Hebrew are expected to give a new ſenſe to the hitherto admired ſentiment of our immortal poet;

Do good by STEALTH and bluſh to hear its fame.

The Berlin preſs is now buſy with the works of the late King of Pruſſia. Surely the following quotation from that monarch's Memoirs of the Houſe of Brandenburgh cannot fail to be pleaſing:

"I have in this work diſguiſed nothing; I have concealed nothing; I have repreſented princes as they were; the ſame pencil that drew the great civil and military virtues of the great Elector likewiſe touched the failings of the firſt King of Pruſſia. I have ſurmounted all prejudices; I have looked upon princes as mere men. Far from idolizing my anceſtors. I have boldly blamed vice in them, becauſe it never to find an aſſylum on the throne. I have praiſed virtue wherever I have found it; guarding at the ſame time againſt the enthuſiaſm it inſpires, to the end that pure and ſimple truth might reign throughout this hiſtory."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated March 31ſt.

"All communication between this place and the territories of the emperor of Morocco is at an end. No Engliſh veſſel is now admitted into his ports, nor are the Engliſh allowed to carry merchandize or letters by land. The emperor has made a demand of the court of England, of 10,000 barrels of gunpowder, requiring likewiſe that they ſend this as a preſent from him to the Porte. The following is a copy of the curious letter he ſent to all the conſuls at Tangiers on the 8th inſtant:

"In the Name of GOD, To all the Conſuls; Peace to him who followeth the right way."

"Know ye, That for theſe 30 years paſt we have obſerved the conduct of the Engliſh, and ſtudied their character, we have always found that they never keep their word. We never could dive into their character, becauſe they have no other than that of telling lies. We are acquainted with the character of other Chriſtian nations; we know that they keep their word, and thoſe who only can tell lies, do not deſerve that we ſhould ſpeak or write any thing to them: for, according to our religion, a lie is the moſt abominable of all vices. Their ambaſſador, Curtis, told us that he had orders from his court, that the ſhips built on our ſlips, and which we were to ſend to Gibraltar, ſhould be there completely fitted. In conſequence of which we ſent thoſe ſhips to Gibraltar, provided with every thing neceſſary, and with money. But he ſent back our ſhips, and nothing was done to them. But what offends us moſt is, that he even ſends back the ſhips which we had ſent to conduct them to our brother the Sultan Abhulhamed, whom God preſerve. After this it is not neceſſary to add more."

"On the 17th of the month Jumadilala, of the year 1166, viz. Feb. 25, 1788."

NEW-YORK, June 26.

In a Committee of the Convention of the State of New-York, June 19, 1788. *Mr. Oothoudt in the chair.*

Mr. Chancellor Livingſton roſe, and addreſſed the chair as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN,

AS the preamble to the plan under conſideration comprizes the great objects of the union, it will be proper at this place to introduce ſuch general obſervations as may, with leſs propriety be noticed when particular articles are under conſideration, and which may ſerve at the ſame time to ſhew the neceſſity of adopting ſome more efficacious plan of union, than that by which we are now bound. In the courſe of the obſervations I ſhall make with this view, many things will be urged that will be of little uſe to thoſe gentlemen who have heard all that has been ſaid, and read all that has been written on this ſubject, and who have formed

their judgements after mature conſideration; with ſuch, all debate is unneceſſary; but I truſt, Sir, there are many gentlemen preſent, who have yet formed no decided opinion on the important queſtions before us, and who, (like myſelf) bring with them diſpoſitions to examine whatever ſhall be offered, and not to determine until after the matureſt deliberation: to ſuch I addreſs myſelf. Ever ſince a pure and perfect religion has lent me her mild lights to philoſophy, and extended her influence over the ſentiments of men, it has been a received opinion that the happineſs of nations, as well as of individuals, depends on peace, and that intimate connection which mutual wants occaſion.——To eſtabliſh this on the baſis of a general union of nations, has, at various times employed the thoughts and attention of wiſe and virtuous men; it is ſaid to be the laſt great plan of the illuſtrious Henry IVth of France, who was juſtly eſteemed one of the wiſeſt and beſt of Princes. But alas, Sir, in the old world every attempt of this kind will prove abortive. Their governments are the children of force or fraud, they carry with them ſtrong features of their parents character. Diſputes will not be referred to a common umpire, unleſs that umpire has power to enfore his decrees; and how can it be expected that Princes, jealous of power, will conſent to ſacrifice any portion of it to the happineſs of their people, who are of little account in their eſtimation. Difference among them, therefore, will continue to be decided by the ſword, and the blood of thouſands will be ſhed, before the moſt trifling controverſy can be determined. Even peace can hardly be ſaid to beſtow her uſual bleſſings on them; their mutual jealouſies convert peace into an armed truce; the huſbandman feels the oppreſſion of ſtanding armies, by whom the fruits of his labour are are devoured, and the flower of youth is ſacrificed to the rigors of military diſcipline.—It has pleaſed Heaven to afford the United States means for the attainment of this great object, which it has withheld from other nations. They ſpeak the ſame language, they profeſs the ſame religion; and, what is of infinitely more importance, they acknowledge the ſame great principle of government—a principle if not unknown, at leaſt underſtood in the old world—"that all power is derived from the PEOPLE."——They conſider this ſtate and their general governments as different depoſits of that power. In this view, it is of little moment to them, whether that portion of it, which they muſt for their own happineſs lodge in their rulers, be inveſted in the ſtate government only, or ſhared between them and the councils of the union. The rights they reſerve are not diminiſhed, and perhaps their liberty requires an additional ſecurity from the diviſion.

Let us not then, ſir, neglect to improve the advantages we poſſeſs; les us avail ourſelves of the preſent moment, to fix laſting peace upon the broad baſis of national union; let us, while it is ſtill in our power, lay the foundation of our own happineſs and that of our poſterity. Jealouſies may ſpring up; and the ſeeds of them are already ſown; the preſent moment may be the only one afforded for eradicating them.

I am too well ſatisfied, ſir, of the virtue and patriotiſm of thoſe to whom I addreſs myſelf, to ſuppoſe that their determination will be influenced by an unworthy motive:—but, ſir, I dread the effect which a haſty or partial view of the ſubject may have on their minds, and, above all things, I dread leſt the chimerical ideas of perfection in government, which gentlemen have formed, ſhould induce them to reject this, as falling ſhort of their ſtandard, Perfection, ſir, is not the lot of humanity; and, perhaps, were the gentlemen on this floor to compare their ſentiments on this ſubject, no two of them would be found to agree. Nay, ſuch is the weakneſs of our judgement, that it is more than probable, that if a perfect plan was offered to our choice, we ſhould conceive it defective and condemn it. The only people who were viſibly governed by God himſelf, rejected his adminiſtration, and induced him in his wrath to give them a king. Let us be cautious, ſir, leſt by our negligence or eager purſuit after chimerical perfection, we ſhould forfeit the bleſſings we enjoy, and loſe this precious opportunity of compleating what other nations have been unable to effect.

As on the one hand, ſir, our ſituation admits of an union, ſo on the other it is neceſſary. I will not at this time touch upon the declining ſtate of our commerce; nor will I remind you of our national bankruptcy, of the effect it has upon our public meaſures, and the private miſeries it cauſes; nor will I wound your feelings by a recapitulation of the inſults we receive from nations, whoſe injuries we are compelled to repay by the advantages of our commerce.——

These topics have been frequently touched; they are in every man's mind; they lie heavy at every patriot's heart; they have induced states the most independent in their situation to unite their endeavours to remove them; they operate with peculiar force on us. Permit me, however, to make some observations, drawn from our particular situation, and which will shew in the clearest light, that our existence as a state depends on a strong and effective federal government.

He then went into a minute consideration of the natural advantages of this state, drawn from its valuable and abundant staples; the situation of its principal seaport; the command of the commerce of New-Jersey by their rivers discharging themselves into our bay;—the facility that the sound afforded for an intercourse with the eastern states. He observed upon the advantages resulting from the Hudson, which he described as bearing upon its bosom the wealth of the remotest part of the state. He touched upon the prospects that a lasting peace afforded of commanding the treasures of the western world by the improvement of our internal navigation. He said, that to these natural advantages, we might add many other adventitious circumstances. He observed that a considerable portion of our domestic debt was already in the treasury, and that tho' they were indebted for a part of it to our citizens, yet that debt was comparatively small, and could easily be extinguished by an exertion on the part of the government. He observed, that our back lands were competent to the discharge of our foreign debt, if a vigourous government should be adopted, which would enable us to avail ourselves of this resource; so that we might look forward to a day when no other taxes would be required of us, than such as would be necessary to support our internal government; the amount of the impost being more than adequate to the other expenees of the union. He feared that a prospect of these advantages had excited an improper confidence in ourselves; that it had produced an inflexibility which had rendered us regardless of the wishes and expectations of the other states, and lessened that respect which was due as well from nations to each other, as from individuals. We have insisted, says he, that every knee shall bow to the golden image which we have set up. But let us remember, that how valuable soever the materials of which its nobler parts are composed, its feet (like those of the image in the vision) are composed of iron and clay, of materials that will not adhere together, and the slighest shock will tumble it to the earth.

He observed that wealth excited envy, stimulated avarice and invited invasions; that if the union was dissolved, we could only be protected by our domestic force. He then urged the incapacity of the state to defend itself, from the detached situation of its parts, remarking particularly upon that of Staten-Island and Long-Island, their vicinity to states, which in case of a disunion, must be considered as independent, and perhaps unfriendly powers. He turned the attention of the Committee to the north-east, where he shewed Vermont ready to avail themselves of their weakness; speaking of the people of that State, as a brave and hardy body of men, that we had neither the spirit to subdue, or what he most strongly recommended, the magnanimity to yield to. On the North-west, he pointed out the British posts and hostile tribes of savages. He shewed, that in case of domestic war, Hudson river, that great source of wealth, would also be that of our weakness, by the intersection of the state, and the difficulty we should find in bringing one part to support the other.

He then ran over the alliances that would be formed in case of a disunion; pointed out the connection of the eastern states, and urged various reasons to shew that it was neither the interest nor wish of any one of the states on the east or west to form a league offensive or defensive with us. Having dwelt largely on this subject, he deduced, as a consequence from it, that our wealth and our weakness equally required the support of a federal union. He observed that this could only be found in the existing confederation, or in that under consideration: urging that as union could only be founded on the consent of the states, it should be sought where we had reason to expect that consent; that to depart from this, would be to investigate as many ideal systems as there were persons who had thought on the subject of government. He observed that in the then state of things, it was problematical at least, whether we could recur to the old confederation, but as many gentlemen thought it possible he would proceed to investigate it. He then went through the confederation, and shewed that the powers intended to be vested in Congress, were

'Tis at one time to not, at another to cold,

very ſimilar to thoſe given by the new government, to wit, to raiſe troops, poſſeſs a common treaſure, borrow money, make treaties, appoint civil officers, &c. He obſerved that as on the one hand, the want of theſe powers would not be objected to the confederation; ſo on the other, the poſſeſſion of them could not be urged as a fault in the new plan.

He aſked whether with theſe powers, it had been able to effect the purpoſes deſigned by the union—whether it had repelled invaders—maintained domeſtic peace—ſupported our credit, or extended our commerce? He proved that not one of theſe objects had been effected by it. He pointed to the Britiſh poſſeſſions in the limits of this ſtate, held in defiance of the moſt ſolemn treaties, and contempt of our government, as proof of its incompetency to defend our rights againſt foreign powers. How has it happened, ſays he, that Vermont is as this moment an independent ſtate? How has it happened that new ſtates have been rent from thoſe on the weſt, that were entitled to the protection of the union? He aſked if any gentleman would aſſert, that our national credit was fixed upon a proper baſis---that our commerce enjoyed the advantages we had a right to expect? If then, ſays he, experience has ſhewn that the exiſting confederation (if I may uſe the term) has not anſwered the great ends of the union, it muſt either have ariſen from an inefficiency in its powers, or from ſome defect in the execution of them; if inſufficient, more ſhould be added; if not executed, the cauſe ſhould be enquired into. He ſhewed, that with the addition of a few powers, thoſe it poſſeſſed were competent to the purpoſes of the union. But that the defect of the ſyſtem, reſted in the impoſſibility of carrying into effect the rights inveſted in them by the ſtates. He then run through every power intended to be veſted in Congreſs, and ſhewed that the exerciſe of them, by the intervention of the ſtate governments, and ſubject to their pleaſure or their different views of the matters recommended to them, would be attended with inſeparable difficulties, inconveniencies and delays, even if they were diſpoſed to carry them into effect. But that if (which experience has ſhewn, would often be the caſe) they ſhould either neglect or refuſe to comply with the requiſition, no mean was pointed out by the confederation to coerce them, but that it was left as all leagues among nations, to military force. He ſhewed in a ſtrong point of view, the danger of applying this; and deduced from all thoſe obſervations, that the old confederation was defective in its principle, and impeachable in its execution, as it operated upon ſtates in their political capacity, and not upon individuals; and that it carried with it the ſeeds of domeſtic violence, and tended ultimately to its own diſſolution. He then appealed to our experience in the laſt war, to ſhew the operation of this ſyſtem, and demonſtrated that it muſt ſoon, from its conſtruction, leave every ſtate to ſtruggle with its own difficulties, and proved that none would be roufed to action but them that were near the ſeat of war. He alledged that the ideas of a federal republic, in the ground of a league among independent ſtates, had, in every inſtance, diſappointed the expectations of its advocates. He mentioned its effects in the ancient republics, and took a view of the union of the Netherlands, and ſhewed that even when they were ſtruggling for every thing that was dear to them, in the conteſt with Spain, they permitted the burden of the war to be borne, in a great meaſure by the province of Holland, which was at one time compelled to attempt to force a neighbouring province by arms, to a compliance with their federal engagements. He cited the Germanic league as a proof that no government, formed on the baſis of the total independency of its parts, could produce the effects of union. He ſhewed, that notwithſtanding the power of their federal head from his hereditary dominions, the decrees of their general diet were little regarded, and different members of the confederacy were perpetually ruſhing on each other's ſwords.

He then obſerved upon the neceſſity of adding to the powers of Congreſs, that of regulating the militia---referring to the article in the plan, which he ſaid he would not anticipate. He urged the common conſent of America as a proof of the neceſſity of adding the power of regulating commerce to thoſe Congreſs already poſſeſſed; which he ſaid not only included thoſe of forming laws, but of deciding upon thoſe laws and carrying them into effect; That this power could never be truſted to the individual ſtates, whoſe intereſt might in many inſtances claſh with that of the union. From hence he inferred the neceſſity of a federal judicial, to which he referred not only the laws for regulating commerce, but the conſtruction of treaties and other great national ob-

jects, shewing that without this, it would be in the power of any state to commit the honour of the union, defeat their most beneficial treaties, and involve them in a war. He next adverted to the form of the federal government—He said, that though justified when considered as a mere diplomatic body, making engagements for its respective states which they were to carry into effect, yet that if it was to enjoy legislative, judicial and executive powers, an attention as well to the facility of doing business as to the principles of freedom, called for a division of those powers, after commenting on each of them, and shewing the mischief that would flow from their union in one house of representatives, and those too, only chosen by the legislature, and neither representing the people or the government, which he said consisted of legislative, executive, and judicial, he proposed the constitution of this state as the model for the state government.

From these observations he deduced, first, that the powers which were by common consent intended to be vested in the federal head, had either been found deficient, or rendered useless by the impossibility of carrying them into execution, on the principle of a league of states totally separate and independent. Second, that if the principle was changed, a change would also become necessary in the form of the government: But if we could no longer retain the old principle of confederacy, and were compelled to change its form, we were driven to the necessity of creating a new constitution, and could find no place to rest upon in the old confederation—That he had urged these considerations to fix gentlemens' attention to the only true ground of enquiry, to keep them from reverting to plans which had no single feature that could now be serviceable, and to lead the way to a minute discussion of every article, with candour and deliberation; and in order that this might be the better effected, and no gentleman pledged before he had fully considered the subject, he intended before he sat down, to move the resolution he had in his hand.

He considered the question as one that not only affected the happiness and perhaps the existence of this state, but as one that involved the great interests of humanity. Many of us, sir, said he, are officers of government, many of us have seats in the senate and assembly; let us on this solemn occasion forget the pride of office—let us consider ourselves as simple citizens assembled to consult on measures that are to promote the happiness of our fellow-citizens. As magistrates we may be unwilling to sacrifice any portion of the power of the state; as citizens we have no interest in advancing the powers of the state at the expence of the union: We are bound to see that so much power as we find it necessary to entrust to our rulers, be so placed as to ensure our liberties and the blessings of a well ordered government.

S A L E M, June 24.

When the news of the adoption of the Constitution by New-Hampshire (being at last the NINTH, if not the Tenth, State which has adopted it) arrived in town, yesterday, the Inhabitants, on this auspicious occasion, determined to testify, in a decent and public manner, their federalism and their joy, Accordingly, though the notice was very short, preparations were made for the purpose. The Independent Corps of Cadets, the corps of Artillery, and the Salem Regiment of Milita, were called out; and at 4 o'clock the line was formed, in Court-Street, by Cadets (on the right) and the Militia—the Artillery company having previously marched on to the Common: The line was under the orders of Col. FISK. The whole wheeled by sections, and march-up the North Street to the West end of the town, and down the Main Street to the Common; the Rev. Clergy, the Physicians, Merchants, Seamen, Mechanicks, and (which, perhaps, was the most grateful sight to a person of sensibility) the School-masters conducting several hundreds of Scholars hand in hand, following in procession. On the Common, was an extensive table, intended to have been immediately furnished with refreshments for the publick, ordered by several gentlemen of generosity and spirit; but at that moment a heavy shower coming on, the entertainment was referred till evening. The children dispersed with a general huzza, and the troops &c. retired under cover. At half past 7, the troops returned into Court-Street, and were dismissed, having acquired much honour by their alacrity in turning out, and their attention while under arms. In the evening, a respectable company assembled at the Sun Tavern, and partook of a generous entertainment.

R I C H M O N D, June 18.

On the 12th instant arrived in the port of Alexandria, the ship Federalist, Capt. Barney, was saluted with eight guns, being one for every adopting state, and came to anchor abreast of the town, where she now lies for the examination of the curious—she is a present from the town of Baltimore to General Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

The prospect of a good government, says a correspondent, should render Pennsylvania very attentive to the introduction of new practices, which she can advantageously perform. The State of Massachusetts, it is confidently asserted, makes three hundred thousand dollars worth of POT-ASH annually! Our population and theirs are stated

as equal; yet the article is not attempted in Pennſylvania!—New-York it is ſaid exports 200,000 dollars worth every year, though our people are more numerous by one third than they! Whence ariſes this inattention to ſo very grand an object in this ſtate, ſo remarkable for its œconomy, induſtry, and common ſenſe? How long will our intelligent country gentlemen continue to neglect it? The ſouthern planters have ſuddenly taken up the new article of cotton, and have been confirmed only by the quantity of ſeed they could command. Will Pennſylvania be unable to turn with the ſame readineſs to the ſimple manufacture of Pot-Aſh? Should they carry it to the length of Maſſachuſetts, it would be equal in value to four hundred thouſand buſhels of wheat, at three quarters of a dollar per buſhel. This, concludes our correſpondent, is much more than the average quantity of wheat exported in any five years ſince the firſt ſettlement of Pennſylvania.

PROVIDENCE, June 19.

"A correſpondent congratulates the inhabitants of this ſtate on the honour done them by the attention paid to their delegates at congreſs by a certain antifederal G--v--r—It is ſaid this is the firſt inſtance of any gentleman of public character after dining with his *Excellency* ſince the reſidence of that Honourable body in the preſent ſeat of government, ſo it is to be conſidered as a particular mark of reſpect to the ſtate that gentleman repreſents."

NEW HAVEN, July 3.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1788, 9 *o'Clock, P. M.*

SIR,

I HAVE now the pleaſure of informing you, that by expreſs juſt arrived, we have certain & authentic accounts of the State of Virginia having adopted the Conſtitution, on Friday laſt, by a majority of ten. Your's &c.

D. HUMPHREYS.

Mr. Joſiah Meigs, N. Haven.

ANECDOTE.

A SHOE-MAKER of Dublin, had a longing deſire to work for Dean Swift: he was recommended by Mr. James Swift, the banker, and Mr. Sican, a merchant. The Dean gave him an order for a pair of boots, adding, "When ſhall I have them?" "On Saturday next," ſaid the ſhoe-maker? "I hate diſappointments," ſaid the the Dean, "nor would I have you diſappoint others; ſet your own time and keep to it;" "thank your reverence" (ſaid Bamerick) for that was his name, "I deſire no longer time than Saturday ſe'nnight, when you will be ſure to have them without fail." They parted, and the boots were finiſhed by the time; but thro' the hurry of buſineſs Mr. Bamerick forgot to carry them home till Monday evening. When the Dean drew them on, and found them to his mind, he ſaid, "Mr. Bamerick, you have anſwered the commendations of your friends, but you have diſappointed me, for I was to have them at Sir Arthur Coxheſon's, in the county of Armagh, on this day." "Indeed, and deed Sir, (ſaid Bamerick) the boots were finiſhed at the time, but I forgot to bring them home."

The Dean gave him one of his ſtern looks; and after a pauſe aſked him, whether he underſtood gardening as well as boot-making? Bamerick anſwered "No ſir; but I have ſeen ſome very good gardens in England." "Come (ſaid the Dean in a good humoured tone) I will ſhew you what improvements I have made in the deanery garden."

They walked through the garden to the further end, when the Dean ſtarted as if recollecting ſomething, "I muſt ſtep in, (ſaid he) ſtay here till I come back; then he run out of the garden locked the door, and put the key into his pocket. Bamerick walked about till it grew dark, and not ſeeing the Dean, he at laſt ventred to follow him, but found the door locked; he knocked and called ſeveral times to no purpoſe; he perceived himſelf confined between two high walls, the night dark and cold, in the month of March. However he had not the leaſt ſuſpicion of his being intentionally confined.

The Deanery ſervants went to bed at the uſual hour, and the Dean remained in his ſtudy till two o'clock in the morning. He then went into the hall, and drew the charge out of a blunderbuſs, and other fire arms, then returned and rung his bell. He was immediately attended by one of his ſervants. "Robert (ſaid he) I have been much diſturbed with noiſe on the garden ſide, I fear ſome robbers have broke in, give me a lanthorn, and call up Saunders." Then the Dean took the lanthorn, and ſtaid by the arms until the men came. "Arm yourſelves (ſaid he) and follow me." He led them into the garden, where the light ſoon attracted poor Bamerick, who came up to them. Upon his approach the Dean roared out "There's the robber, ſhoot him, ſhoot him." Saunders preſented, and Mr. Bamerick terrified to death fell on his knees, and begged his life. The Dean held the lanthorn up to the man's face and ſaying, "mercy on us! Mr. Bamerick how came you here." "Lord, Sir, (ſaid Bamerick dont you remember you left me here in the evening." "Oh friend (ſaid the Dean) I forgot it, as you did the boots; then turning round to Robert (who was butler) he ſaid, "give the man ſome warm wine, and ſee him ſafe home."

ELEGY:

On the death of Col. Laurens.

To a Friend.

SEE with ſtern eye relenting vengeance weeps!
Her voice forbids the veins of war to bleed
Ambition's plume in anguiſh'd tears ſhe ſteeps,
And bids it droop, repentant, o'er each deed.
Now ſoft-ey'd pity's ſwelling breaſt ſhall heave,
When groans of ſorrow ſigh upon the air;
And the ſtern vet'ran ſeek the Briton's grave,
And drop o'er valour's urn an alien tear!
His war-worn cheek with feeling's glow ſhall burn,
When the fought field with ling'ring ſteps he treads.
'Tis valour's taſk its vict'ries thus to mourn,
And weep the path the hand of honor leads.
In Rome's decline 'twas thus her vet'rans fought,
(—'Ere in his tomb proud Otho's ſpirit ſlept—)
When by experience, rugged leſſons taught,
Contending legions dropt their arms and wept!
Ye ſons of pow'r, let honor's debt be paid,
Let the brave ſoldier on your breaſts repoſe;
Let gratitude enſhrine the hero's blade,
Who ſnatch'd his falling country from her foes.
Ne'er let him want, who help'd that fane to rear,
Whence freedom bids the *ſons of wealth* to ſmile:
Wipe from his hardy cheek that rolling tear,
Let it not fall—'twill curſe th' ungrateful ſoil!
'Twill blot the annals of a waſte of fame,
And tarniſh all your deeds of bright renown;
'Twill fix eternal ſtigma on your name——
The tear of virtue brightens but his own!
Ah! could your coffers India's treaſures know,
And gratitude in ev'ry boſom burn;
What wealth can charm the anguiſh'd eye of woe,
Or wake the hero in his ſilent urn?
What gold could ſooth the widow'd mother's ſoul?
What—bid oblivion take the name of friend!
Could *wealth* or *honors* ſorrow's nerve controul.
Why thus ſhould grief the breaſt of Laurens rend?
In age unſhelter'd—ſee him ſeek the grave,
Where the bright proſpects of his life repoſe!
He finds no ſolace where the laurels wave,
And owns no fragrance in the grave-ſprung roſe!
Deaf as the adder is the ear of woe——
Dim is the ſun, when ſorrow ſpreads her wing——
Unheard the dulcit ſounds of fame will flow,
Unſeen will bloom the roſy boſom'd ſpring.
Ne'er can the ſtory'd monument repay,
Where keen affection weeps a darling ſon:
Trophies but ſplendid miſery diſplay,
And fame but ſpeaks how greatly we're undone!
I ſaw Cordelia, child of grief, recline——
The languid willow wav'd at ev'ry ſigh,
" Juſt Heav'n!" ſhe cry'd—" if at thy ſtroke I pine"——
—Wild was the roll of anguiſh in her eye!
" Dear was Chamont! Oh! ſacred be the morn,
" When laſt beneath this ſhade we bade adieu;
" Bold on the wings of glory was he borne,
" Now on his grave deſcends the ſouthern dew!
" Far though from thee remov'd I ſigh'd alone,
" And in thy fall no hands diſpoſ'd thy head;
" Some brother ſoldier ſure would bid a ſtone,
" From dark oblivion guard a hero's bed!
" From theſe ſad ſcenes where mem'ry plants her ſtings,
" Scenes of paſt joys! Cordelia's feet ſhall fly——
" She'll ſeek the ſpot 'mid Eutaw's murm'ring ſprings——
" Such rights of woe e'en fortune can't deny!
" Unceaſing tears ſhall then impearl thy tomb,
" And nightly requiems to thy ſhade I'll breathe;
" There ſhall the myrtle & the cypreſs bloom,
" And weave o'er thee their emblematic wreath!"

ANECDOTE.

A MERCANTILE traveller having made the tour of the Roman Catholic countries in Europe, when he came to Rome could not help obſerving to his landlord that although Rome was the mother of almoſt all the religions in the world, yet he thought it ſtrange that there ſhould be apparently *leſs religion* there, and more toleration in matters of faith than in any other Catholic country or city he had paſſed through. —I am aſtoniſhed, my dear ſir, ſaid the innholder, that this ſhould be a matter of ſurpriſe to you, who appear to be a man of buſineſs and acquainted with trade. Religion, ſir, in this capital, has ever been conſidered as an article of commerce, a manufacture of our own with which we ſupply the reſt of the world; and therefore certainly ought to be cheap at home, or it would not in any ſhape anſwer for exportation to foreign parts.

LONDON, *May 16th.*

The city was, on Wedneſday, in general commotions, on account of ſome of the moſt capital houſes in the cotton branch having ſtopped payment. One of them has ſtopped for upwards of 400,000l. and it is ſaid is under acceptances to the amount of 1,000,000l. another is 200,000l. deficient, and many inferiour houſes are involved in this unexpected event, which will alſo extend to Liverpool, Manchester, and many of the other trading towns.

The primary cauſe of the above diſaſters was owing to the ſame avaricious principle which ruined a once eminent Banker and Honourable Baronet, namely the baneful chance of ſpeculations!